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SUNDAY, SEPTEMBER 18, 1904.

A Complaint From Boston.

The Boston Transcript is a high class
newspaper, a paper of unusual literary
merit, a paper of ability and we read
it with pleasure and profit, except its
articles on the race question. In dis-
cussing that topic the Boston Transcript
shows an ever present prejudice, and,
too frequently, with all respect, it shows
unpardonable ignorance of conditions in
the South.

In a recent issue it discusses the Jim
Crow laws of Maryland and Virginia, its
remarks being suggested by the experi-
ence of a colored philanthropist. "Be-
cause he did not abandon his seat in the
Washington Express and go back or
forward into a Jim Crow car," it says,
"he was arrested at one of the Maryland
stations by a deputy sheriff, put into
jail with the lowest offenders and kept
there without food, water or bed for
sixty hours." There is a note of com-
plaint in this statement, but we ask our
contemporary if the man should not have
been arrested when he defied the law and
refused to obey the officers of the law? If
he was badly treated in prison, that is
another question. But he cannot com-
plain, and his friends cannot complain,
that he was arrested when he refused to
comply with the law.

Our contemporary then proceeds to say
that the discrimination against colored
travelers in Maryland and Virginia makes
a very complicated situation; that there
are no restrictions for colored people that
do not apply to the whites as well when
a train leaves Washington, but once over
the border the trouble begins. In point
of fact there are no restrictions in the
Virginia law for colored people that do
not apply to the whites as well. The col-
ored people are not allowed to ride in the
car with the whites nor are the whites
allowed to ride in the car with the col-
ored people. The cars for the whites
may be crowded and the cars for the
colored people may have an abun-
dant of room, but the whites are not
permitted to intrude. The law is not
meant to be a discrimination against
either race. It simply provides for sepa-
ration.

The Transcript notes that white people
can take their colored servants in the
same car with themselves and that offi-
cers of the law can do the same with
their colored prisoners and concludes from
this that "It does not seem to be per-
sonal objection to propinquity or con-
tact that is at the bottom of these laws,
so much as it is a desire to make col-
ored people know their places."

It is true that white people in the South
are opposed to mixing up with negroes,
but the law was enacted in no such
spirit as that suggested by our Boston
contemporary. It was enacted as a mea-
sure of public safety. The enactment of
the law in Virginia grew out of an in-
cident on a railway train between Rich-
mond and Petersburg. It was Christmas
Eve, and the train was crowded with
whites and blacks. There were many ne-
gro men on board, most of them in a
half-drunken condition, dirty, boisterous,
rude, offensive and aggressive. It is more
than probable, too, that the greater ma-
jority of them were armed. One of them
most offensive in the lot took a seat by a
respectable white woman and she protest-
ed. But in the spite of her protest he
kept his seat. A white man occupying
the seat behind arose and exchanged
seats with the woman. The incident
caused considerable excitement. The ne-
groes were ready for a fight, and noth-
ing but the discretion of the white men
on board prevented a general melee. If
there had been a clash, it is more than
probable that men, women and children
would have been killed or injured.

An editorial writer on The Richmond
Times was present and subsequently made
the incident the subject of an editorial
article in his paper. The General Assem-
bly was in session at the time. A bill
had already been introduced providing
for separate cars and the incident related
in The Times with the editorial comment
had the effect to call this bill up for dis-
cussion and to secure its passage.

We relate this by way of impressing
upon our Northern friends the fact which
they do not seem to understand that in
the South where we have to deal with
the negro as a race and not merely as
an individual, where we have to deal
with masses of negroes and not merely
with a few isolated cases, it has been
found absolutely necessary in the inter-
est of peace and order, apart from other
well known considerations, to make the
separation of the races as complete as

possible. The line must be sharply drawn.
There must be separate schools, separate
churches, separate places of entertain-
ment, separate cars. There must be no
sort of social mixing up between the
races. There is a place for the negroes
of the South and the situation demands
that they must keep in their place. The
negroes know what their place is and
an intelligent negro in the city of Peters-
burg recently said that he liked the South
better than the North because in the
South his place was defined, and in the
North he did not know where it was.
Our Boston contemporary deals with
a theory; we of Virginia deal with a
condition, and we must deal with it as
our experience teaches us. The so-called
Jim Crow law was enacted, as we have
pointed out, in the interest of peace and
order, and is no more a discrimination
against the negro, no more an indignity
to him, than the law against mixed
schools and mixed marriages. It is a
necessity of a situation. Why is it that
intelligent men at the North are so slow
to comprehend?

The Coal Supply.

The forthcoming report on the pro-
duction of coal in the United States, by
Mr. E. W. Parker, statistician, will show
that the total output of the mines in 1903
amounted to 339,421,811 short tons, being
an increase of 19 per cent. over the pro-
duction of 1902, and greater than all pre-
vious records. The production of 1903,
according to the Scientific American, was
nearly double that of 1893, and more than
three times the output of 1853. The in-
crease of production in 1903 over 1902 was
equal to the total production of all kinds
of coal in 1878.

The value of the coal produced in the
mines in 1903 amounted to \$506,190,733,
which, compared with the value of the
output in 1902, shows an increase of
\$130,158,664, or nearly 33 per cent. It is
significant that while the increase in bulk
was only 19 per cent., the increase in value
at the mines was 33 per cent. It is not
necessary to ask who paid the increase.
The increase in the price of all articles,
no matter how that increase is brought
about—by taxation or otherwise—comes
finally out of the pocket of the consumer.

But this article is statistical rather than
argumentative, and there are some other
figures of interest which may be added.
The report shows that next to the in-
crease in the output of Pennsylvania
anthracite, the most important gains were
by West Virginia, 5,679,532 short tons;
Pennsylvania bituminous, 5,699,990,
and Illinois, 4,267,294 tons. If the entire pro-
duction of coal in 1903 should be loaded
on freight cars with a capacity of thirty
tons each, the trains containing it would
encircle the globe at the equator about
three and one-third times. At least, it
is so figured out by the Scientific Ameri-
can; and also that if the entire produc-
tion were loaded on freight cars in one
day the train would occupy one-fourth
of the entire railway trackage of the
United States; and, taking an average of
thirty cars to a train, it would require
sixteen times as many freight locomotives
in the United States to move this tonnage
in one day. Taking another view, the
coal output of 1903, if spread over the
surface of Manhattan island, would cov-
er the entire island to a depth of twenty-
five feet.

At this rate of consumption the time
will come when coal will be scarce in the
United States. But people of this gen-
eration need give themselves no concern
about that contingency. The coal sup-
ply will hold out as long as we are here,
and when we go hence, either to the land
of perpetual sunshine or to the other
place, we shall not need fuel.

Concerning Mosquitoes.

An examination of the water in Reser-
voir Lake shows an enormous number
of mosquito larvae floating on the sur-
face. These little eggs hatch out rapidly,
and in the course of a very few days
fill the air with the full-fledged sting-
ing, biting, buzzing pests. As fish feed
on these larvae they are one of the most
efficient natural enemies which the mos-
quitoes have to combat. The large num-
ber of larvae now to be found in the
Reservoir Lake is due probably to the fact
that about two weeks ago the lake was
drained, and all the fish were taken
out of it by order of Colonel Outshaw.
Of course, it is impossible to accurately
state to what extent the fish have de-
stroyed the larvae before, but this much
at least is clear, that now mosquitoes
are breeding on the lake in large num-
bers and the fish are entirely absent.

It is unlikely that the Reservoir Lake
furnishes all the mosquitoes that are
harrassing Richmond at present, for a
mosquito does not wander very far from
his birthplace as a general rule. It is
more likely that this has been a year
that was well suited for their propaga-
tion, and that there has been great care-
lessness in cleaning up alleys and back
yards. A rain barrel or even an old tin
plate or tomato can filled with water and
left undisturbed will afford a breeding
place for mosquitoes that will furnish
enough of those pests to ravage a whole
neighborhood. The true way to prevent
this pest in a city, at least, is to keep
all ash pits, back yards and alleys scrup-
ulously clean.

In the meantime, Winchester, Va., and
Brookline, Mass., are waging wholesale
war with kerosene and whatnot, and the
mosquito is still plying his trade.

Traveling Libraries.

"May blessing be upon the head of
Cadmus, the Phoenix, or whoever it
was that invented books," said Carlyle.
This hearty blessing will be echoed in
many a rural district in Virginia as a
result of the intelligent and valuable
department for traveling libraries, which
has just been undertaken by the State
Library Committee, under the direction
of Mr. Kennedy, the State Librarian.

The plan of the traveling library is
very simple. Upon a request for the use
of one of the traveling libraries the Librarian refers the matter to the school su-
perintendent of the county in which the
request originates. The superintendent
then nominates ten taxpayers as a li-
brary board. The board chooses one of
its members as librarian and agrees to
return the books to the State when the

library has been exhausted. This con-
cludes all the preliminary formalities, and
nothing remains to be done save send the
books by express or freight and start the
illuminating influence of literature to
work. It is true that the country boy is
stronger and more solid, mentally and
physically, than his city fellow, and while
the country boy or girl learns numbers
of facts about nature that are with-
held from the city children, they are ex-
posed to a oftentimes deadly dullness, which
is not the lot of those children or people
who live in communities which are large
enough to furnish some variety of expe-
rience. The one thing that the country
lacks to make it an ideal place for resi-
dence, for health and for physical and
mental development is a reasonable op-
portunity for intellectual stimulus and
growth. This is furnished best by books,
and the field which the traveling library
is seeking to open up offers the widest
prospects for beneficial and broad-gauge
philanthropy. It is to be regretted that
the library committee were unsuccessful in
their attempt to get an appropriation
of \$5,000 for this purpose last year. Fail-
ing in this, the books for the traveling
library have been supplied by individuals.

We heartily commend the needs of this
work to all those who are able or willing
to send duplicates or other volumes of
history, biography, travel, essays, agri-
culture or romance to the State Librarian.
At present, only three traveling libraries
have been equipped. There is need for at
least twenty-five. In order to supply this
deficiency the public spirit of the citi-
zens of Virginia will have to be called
upon, and we trust that a hearty re-
sponse will be given to this request for
books.

The Tariff as an Issue.

The Reform Club of Brooklyn recently
sent out a circular to editors of Demo-
cratic and independent papers in the
North and West, requesting the views of
the editors addressed on the subject of
the tariff as an issue in this campaign.
The questions and replies are thus sum-
med up:

1. Do you favor tariff revisions? Yes,
73%; no, 41%; doubtful, 45%.
2. If so, to what extent? Thorough re-
vision, 62%; doubtful, 16%; unanswerd, 12%.
3. Should raw materials be free? Yes,
62%; in part, 66%; conditional, 56%; doubtful,
55%; no, 38%.
4. Should the tariff be greatly reduced on
trust products sold cheaper to foreigners
than to Americans? Yes, 71%; abolished
entirely, 98%; doubtful, 38%; no, 23%.
5. Is it wise, in your opinion, to make
tariff reform an issue in the present
campaign? Yes, 591; doubtful, 78; no, 77.
6. Should this committee decide to sup-
ply copy for special articles, showing the
evils and abuses of our present tariff,
would you care to have it sent to you?
Yes, 630; conditional, 19; doubtful, 14;
no, 100.

If there is any practical issue which
in principle differentiates Democracy from
Republicanism, it is the question of tariff.
The Republicans believe in a tariff for
protection, a tariff to enable the manu-
facturers of the United States to sell their
goods to the home trade at a higher
price than such goods could be obtained
under competition with imports. This
is class legislation, pure and simple, and
it enables those in whose favor it is
actually to levy a tax for their own
benefit upon consumers. Every such tax
gatherer is on a par with the despised
publicans of the time of our Lord.

Democracy has ever been opposed to
that form of taxation. Democracy be-
lieves that the government has no right to
levy a tax for any purpose save that of
revenue only. It is a moral principle
which the Democratic party can never af-
ford to abandon. It was upon this ques-
tion that we made our fight in 1892 against
the McKinley tariff and won a splendid
victory. It ought to be the issue in this
campaign, and in every campaign until
the Republican principle is overthrown
and the Democratic principle set up and
established.

Good Clothes.

"Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy,
But not expressed in fancy; rich, not
gaudy;

"For the apparel oft proclaims the man."
That is the philosophy of Shakespeare,
and Mayor McCarthy, of Richmond, is
a disciple. He has served notice upon
the Council that he proposes while in
office to appear in attire becoming his
rank and station. It is a high honor to
be Mayor of the city of Richmond, and
the Mayor upon all occasions should be
becomingly attired. He should not put on
foppish finery, but he should be, in com-
mon parlance, "a well dressed man."

The Mayor is a public exemplar, and in his
dress he should set the example of neat-
ness, cleanliness and gentility. With re-
spect to his fellow-citizens he occupies a
position not unlike that of a public build-
ing. Every public building should be a
model of artistic architecture, a model of
cleanliness and good housekeeping. Such
a building, well kept, necessarily has a
good influence upon public ornamentation
and public cleanliness, whereas an un-
sightly, filthy, offensive looking public
building has the opposite effect.

We are all more or less imitative. The
Prince of Wales, before he became King,
made it his business to set the fashion
in dress, and his votaries lost no time in
following suit, so to speak. Mayor Mc-
Carthy is not expected to be a model of
fashion in his dress, but he should be
a model of neatness and a credit to his
tailor. The Mayor is the head man of
the municipality. He should be a model
in all things.

Guilty as Charged.

In a recent speech before the Tammany
Society of New York, Mr. Bourke Cockran
quoted President Roosevelt's allusion in
his letter of acceptance to his action in the
coal strike, and said by way of com-
ment that Democrats never have criti-
cized Mr. Roosevelt for his interference
in that affair.

Mr. Cockran is wrong. Democrats have
criticized President Roosevelt and criti-
cized him severely and justly for the
action which he took in that crisis. It
was an act of usurpation and was charac-
teristic of the man. It was of a kind
with Mr. Roosevelt's action in promul-
gating his famous pension order. It was
of a kind with his action in dealing with
the Panama affair. As President of the
United States, he interfered in a contest
between the owners of coal mines and
their striking operatives, and he had no

right to do so. He makes two pleas in
defense. He pleads that he did not act
as President, but as an individual. But
that is a mere subterfuge. If Mr. Roose-
velt had been in private life no attention
would have been paid to his request. It was
by virtue of his office as President of the
United States that he brought about the
conference, and it was as President of
the United States, whether he will
have it so or not, that he acted. His
other plea is that the end justified the
means, but that is a dangerous plea for
any man to make, least of all the Presi-
dent of the United States. Many crimes
have been committed in that name. If
the President of the United States was
justifiable in interfering in the coal
strike, he would be justifiable in inter-
fering in all strikes, and more than once
has he been called upon since that time
to lend his good offices to the settlement
of labor troubles. He set a mischievous
example; he established a dangerous pre-
cedent. He acted as usual upon an im-
pulse. He is an impulsive man, and there
is no telling into what reckless conduct
his impulses may drive him. He is the
most dangerous man who ever occupied
the Executive chair, and it is reckless to
continue him in office.

Sensational Rumors.

Many Southern newspapers, including
the Atlanta Constitution, the Albany Her-
ald, the Macon Evening News, the Jack-
sonville Times-Union and Citizen and the
Columbia State express the opinion that
the "before-day clubs," or other negro
organizations, with criminal intent, exist,
for the most part, if not entirely, in the
imagination. They do not believe that
there is any good ground for the various
sensational rumors of this character that
have been sent out, and ask the public
not to believe them.

We are glad to read these statements
from conservative Southern newspapers,
and we hope that our contemporaries are
right in their conclusions.

However, according to a reliable cor-
respondent of The Times-Dispatch, there
was such an organization in Sussex coun-
ty, Va., known as the Rough Riders, and
some of the members of this club, ac-
cording to our correspondent, have con-
fessed that their object was to rob and
burn.

But whether or not there be criminal
organization of this sort among the ne-
groes, there are bad negroes in all sec-
tions of the South, and there can be no
question that the rural districts, in which
such negroes live, are in need of better
police protection. If the rumors concern-
ing "before-day clubs" have the effect
to arouse the people to the importance
of an efficient corps of policemen in
every rural district, they will not have
been circulated in vain.

Campaign Assessments.

Our Washington correspondent reports
that every government employee from
Iowa, now working in the departments in
that city, has received a circular letter
from Chairman R. H. Spence, of the
Iowa Republican Central Committee, ask-
ing him to make a contribution to the
State campaign fund of 3 per cent. of the
salary he receives.

This is a most vicious system, and is
not to be tolerated in a Democratic gov-
ernment. Government employees are the
servants of the people. They receive a
salary for the service which they per-
form and the money which they receive
belongs to them, every cent of it, as
surely as the salary which workers out-
side of the government service receive in
compensation for their work. If they
choose to contribute a part of their
money to the campaign fund it is their
privilege to do so, but for the party
which put them in office to make an as-
sessment upon them for campaign pur-
poses is a monstrous usurpation and tends
to build up a dangerous political
oligarchy.

"The Man Who Is Blest."

(Selected for The Times-Dispatch.)
"Blessed is the man that walketh not
in the counsel of the ungodly, nor stand-
eth in the way of sinners, nor sitteth
in the seat of the scornful. But his de-
light is in the law of the Lord; and in
His law doth he meditate day and night."

What say you? Do you write a nega-
tive verdict over the face of that deci-
sion? Is there a man who loves the dark-
ness and serves the devil; a man so lost
that he could deny the opening verses
of this Psalm?

We cannot tell what they feel who have
gone over the brink into outer darkness.
But one instance is proven by our Lord
in a parable, from which large inference
may be drawn. This man, of whom our
Lord speaks, was tormented in the flames,
but he said: "I have five brethren; send
to them; keep them out of this place;
save them if it be possible!" It was a
parable, yet it finds an echo in every
human breast.

The father says, even when he is most
lost. Spare my child the sight of this
shame! Do not let my son follow my
example. I have wasted my life and
substance in riotous living. Oh, let no
child of mine follow me. This we have
often heard from human lips. It is writ-
ten in the journals of the day; it is the
sad testimony of humanity.

What can the ungodly, the sinner, or
the scornful have by way of blessing? Their
position is at best a negative one, or
a spirit of resistance and mockery. There
is no rest in blasphemy; there is no
contentment in flippancy. The scorn-
er is no friend of good men. Any man
who can indulge a sneer at the Bible
is a bad man. He will break down at
some one point and reveal himself the
child of the devil.

We do not refer to intellectual doubt,
nor really earnest difficulty, nor to those
who are anxious to get certain great
questions solved. We are speaking only
of the scornful, the sneering, the jibing;
those who turn sacred mysteries into oc-
casions of trifling; those who sneer at the
little child on bent knees, when, with
clasped hands, it lifts the evening prayer.
It is of such a man that we speak, and
speak solemnly, with tears in the heart
without one tinge of bitterness or re-
sentment, when, in the name of the
Father and the Son and the Holy Ghost,
whom we adore as one God, we pronounce
him to be a bad man. The drunkard may
be nearer to the kingdom of God than he
can be, for he has blasphemed against
the Holy Ghost.

But the "blessed man" avoids and aban-

done, as it were, all intercourse with the
sinful and the scornful—that is the nega-
tive aspect of the case.

We read further: "His delight is in the
law of the Lord, and in His law doth he
meditate day and night."

It is not enough to shut up the bad
book; we must put the good book in its
place. It is not enough to desist from
eating bad food; we must have pure and
honest bread to eat. We must be filled
with the spirit of God; in other words,
dispossession must be followed by posses-
sion; liberation followed by inspiration;
the outcast devil must find his place
occupied when he returns to reconquer
his victim.

We have lost the Bible nowadays.
We do not read it; we glance at it some-
times; we skim over a verse or a para-
graph now and then; but we do not
devour and absorb it. We have Bibles,
but we ourselves should be Bibles; known
and read of all men. The only Bible
which the world ever sees or reads is the
life of Christian men and women! Alas!
alas! what blurred, imperfect, confused
pages are shown!

Who really knows the law of the Lord?
Who meditates in it day and night? He
who does so is a blessed man; he eats
at the King's table; he lives in the full sun-
light of the King's pleasure.

The Bible is not a text, nor yet a chap-
ter; it is God's revelation to the soul.
And where does revelation begin? Where
human nature begins. Where does revela-
tion end? Where Melchisedek ended.
What is the measure of a revelation, it
has none. Is it a fixed quantity? Yes,
as infinity is fixed. Does it acquire the
weariness of a long monotony? Never!
What is it, then? A continual surprise
and benediction. It brightens upon the
mind, satisfies the inner longing of the
spirit, and fills the soul with sweet and
deep and lasting content.

This Psalm suggests many enquiries of
a practical kind. First of all, Are we
blessed? We may be blessed in many
ways, but must be blessed in all if we
follow the way that is divine. To walk
with God is to move constantly in an up-
ward and heavenly direction. Whom God
calls blessed can never be desolate! Whom
God calls accursed can never know true
joy.

Oh, that men would make the law of
the Lord their delight, and meditate in it
day and night! Then would they not
only taste, but be filled with an ever-
increasing blessedness, both in time and
eternity.

"There will probably be no more sug-
gestive and stimulating intellectual con-
gress in St. Louis this fall than the
congress of scholars, which will open
Monday and close Saturday, says an ex-
change. There will be some 300 scholars
of Europe and America present, and the
addresses will compass many lines of
science and philosophy."

It is probably not necessary to say
that Richmond crowd which left last
night for St. Louis did not start out to
attend that congress.

Major Ronald Ross, of England, who is
introduced as an expert on mosquitoes,
has just reached these shores to tell us
all about the pestiferous insect. Doubt-
less Richmond people could give the ma-
jor some new pointers on the subject.

The men who ran the cruiser Lena
into San Francisco harbor did better
than they could have foreseen. They got
out of a lot of trouble, and did it honor-
ably.

Nearly all of Virginia's tobacco crop is
now in the barns and the farmers have
registered a vow that it shall stay there
until the "trust" gets mighty hungry for it.

Kuropatkin is solid with the Czar and
the knowledge of that fact may help the
great retreater to do a little judicious
advancing the next time.

The West Indies is the birthplace of
hurricanes and the West Indies will great-
ly please her neighbors by keeping her
children at home.

Just watch out for the Parker letter
if you want to see the real difference be-
tween an able jurist and statesman and
a Rough Rider.

It would seem that there are one or
two "Before Day" clubs in the neigh-
borhood of Fulton.

The September sun is deceitful. When
least expected it warms up to an annoy-
ing degree.

Apparently it is not the intention of the
Japs to give the Russians much of a
rest.

The Wogglebug says he doesn't know
what Judge Parker is going to say.

As a money maker the Martinsville dis-
pensary seems to lead its class.

Texas is all right. It will go the whole
hog for Parker.

Wood's Seeds.

VIRGINIA GRAY

Winter Oats.

Sow Early For Best Results.
Our Trade Mark Brand is the
best and clearest quality that
it is possible to procure.

Hairy, or Winter Vetch,

Sown with Winter Oats, makes
the largest possible yield of the
best and most nutritious hay.
Write for prices.

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SEPT. 18TH IN WORLD'S HISTORY

1600.
Hudson, ascending the river which bears his name, observing the
water to become shoal, cast anchor in the neighborhood of the present
town Castleton, where he went ashore at the invitation of an old man,
who appeared to be the governor of the country; who was chief over forty
men and seventeen women, and who occupied a house made of the bark of
trees, exceedingly smooth and well finished within and without. Here he
found large quantities of Indian corn and beans, enough to load three
ships besides what were still growing in the fields.

1621.
The Plymouth colonists sent an expedition consisting of ten men in a
shallop, accompanied by Squanto and two other Indians, to Massachusetts, to
discover the bay, see the country, make peace and trade with the natives.

1675.
Battle of Deerfield, Mass., with the Indians. A company of ninety-six
men, under Captain Lathrop, were escorting 3,000 bushels of corn to a
place of security when they were suddenly set upon by about 800 Indians
that only eight escaped. This was a choice company of young men selected
from the towns of Essex county. Another company coming, though too
late, to their rescue, marched through and through that great body of
Indians, and after a fight of five or six hours, came off with a loss of only
two and eight wounded. It is thought that had Lathrop followed the same
mode of fighting, he might have escaped with a smaller loss; but his way
was to fight the savages in their own way, by hiding behind trees and
picking off single persons, which enabled five or six of the enemy, which